

DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION, Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION, Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid seven-day paper.

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For six months, \$1.00

For three months, \$0.50

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The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at Twenty-five cents per month.

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Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every subscriber of the WEEKLY UNION.

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The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per month, \$0.10

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The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world.

They have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. F. Fisher's, 701 N. Market; Exchange, California Street; the principal Periodicals Dealers, and at the Market-Street Ferry.

\$2.00 per year for all. Trains leaving and arriving into Sacramento.

The readers of the RECORD-UNION leaving the city for the heated term can have the paper sent to their address for 60 cents per month, postage prepaid.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

The intolerance of the Russians towards the Jews in that country has culminated in an edict that bears with extreme cruelty upon the persecuted race. They are now to be so circumscribed in their liberty that the enforcement of the edicts of 1882 amounts almost to expulsion. It is said by American correspondents in Russia that immense numbers of them anticipating this event have looked towards America as the hope of their deliverance.

Still others will make for England, and a smaller body will enter France. The extremely poor will remain and suffer on, deprived of the privilege of owning a home, be forbidden entry into the professions, refused admission to the schools, limited in residence to certain towns, suffer under grievous taxation, forbidden to till the soil or to hire for its tillage, forbidden ownership or work in mines, excluded from the army, debarred the practice of medicine, and excluded from competition for official positions.

Not many of the Russian Jews will attempt to settle in Germany, which so recently drove so many thousands of the race into exile. They have not forgotten that when, in 1879, a large emigration of their people to Germany set in, that "Jew baiting" or "Juden-hetze," followed, and the most notable anti-Semitic movement of modern times was inaugurated. Societies were formed pledged to boycott Jews, and in 1880-81, in Berlin, the authorities remained idle while the bitter persecutions were practiced upon the "proselytes." The disturbances even invaded the dignity of the universities, and the conservative Lutheran clergy likewise joined in the hue-and-cry. German agitation spread across the border and resulted in frightful cruelties in Russia, and scores of small places, where the Jewish households, assaulted women, and murdered even children. For these excesses the Russian Courts refused to punish the offenders. It remains a credit for all time to the memory of the then Crown Prince of Germany, "Our Fritz," that he befriended the persecuted, and announced his abhorrence of the crusade against them. Austria presents no attractions either for the Russian Jews, and France is, while tolerant, not so friendly to them as Germany. Just as these people are therefore becoming of interest to us.

If the idea prevails that the Jews of Russia are intellectually below those of their race in England, America and France, it should be abandoned. There is, it is true, a class of the very poor the habits of which are degraded, and not above those of the squalid of the great centers of population in other lands. But as a rule the Russian Jew is a keen-witted, shrewdly intelligent and well-informed man. Because he has suffered under Russian persecutions so many generations, and has been debarred marked advancement with other Russians, he has had his wits sharpened. Suffering and oppression have served to develop in him of secular knowledge to a great extent, and he has therefore become a student. Talmudic knowledge is broader among the Russian than the English or American or French Hebrews. Their schools are of a severer class; they are reasons because their situation has made them thoughtful and studious. They are sharper and stronger in reasoning than any of the varied peoples and tribes of Russia, and as a rule are better educated than the average Russian subject. Indeed, they are known in Russia as the student class.

That they are hated by the common people is not surprising, since in the quarters where the intolerant spirit is most bitter, the Russian peasant is the most slavish, indulges much in drink, and is given to violent outbreaks of passion, and to petty crimes, while superstition rules him absolutely. The educated anti-Semitic Russian dislikes the Jew for a different reason. It is related that when Sir Moses Montefiore was urging upon the Kaiser, the Russian Government of Poland, measures for admitting Jews to the best educational advantages of the land, that the official replied: "God forbid! The Jews are already too clever for us. How would it be if they got good schooling?" Homer, as late as 1880, in his review of the history of the Jews, declared that while Georgia Eliot in her day was correct in saying that the leader of liberalism in France was a Jew, of Republicanism in France a Jew, of free government in Spain of Jewish descent, of the Conservatives of England a Jew, he would add that the diplomacy of Russia was then guided by minds of the same race.

But in the main in Russia the Jew has been a trader in public, a student in private.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

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DEATH OF CARDINAL PALLETTI.

A Royal Wedding—Business Resuming in Buenos Ayres—Steamer Seized.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

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Disorders Still Continue in the Agricultural Districts.

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Marriage of Archduchess Valeria to Archduke Salvador.

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At the wedding breakfast the Emperor announced the betrothal of Archduke Ferdinand, the third son of Archduke Karl Ludwig, the heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, to Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

General Rivas Turns Traitor to His Government and Joins the Enemy.

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Rivas started the revolution against the Salvador Government months ago, but was defeated. He then fled to Honduras.

After Piratical Wreckers.

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PARIS, July 31st.—The Société states that a military pupil, while visiting relatives in Alsace-Lorraine, was arrested, handcuffed, marched out to the depot and put on a train, and his military in the sum of fifty marks, for failing to notify the authorities of the presence of a Frenchman in the district.

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PARIS, July 31st.—At the funeral of the victims of the St. Etienne mine disaster today some of the corpses were buried. "To martyrs of labor," and "To victims of capitalist exploitation." The Socialists spoke in the Chamber of Deputies and voted 200,000 francs for the families of the victims.

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BONNE BAY (N. F.), July 31st.—There is a violent outbreak of diphtheria at the bathing settlement of Red Bay. One hundred and fifty people are down with the disease. There have been many deaths, and the epidemic is spreading rapidly in a shocking state as regards sanitation.

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SYDNEY, July 31st.—The Steamer Lubbock, from Apia, brings rumors of disorder in Samoa. Villages in the interior of Europeans these disorders point out the necessity of the treaty powers of England, and the United States the United States forming a proper government for Samoa.

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ROME, July 31st.—Cardinal Luigi Pallotti is dead.

BRIEF NOTES.

The river continues to fall, and yesterday registered 15 feet 7 inches.

Superintendent Hoyt states that the former pupils of the school are at the address during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Travel on the railroad is quite brisk at present, on account of the large number of people going to and from the mountains and seashore.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Governor for the arrest of the murderer of Walter L. Pierson, and \$100 each for the arrest of the other Chinamen engaged in the fight.

It was so cool last night that a couple of men secured seats alongside an asphalt boiler on J street, where they tried to keep warm while the stuff was cooking over a good fire.

Fritz Harnes, the young white man of Yolo who is afflicted with leprosy, will probably be sent to the leper hospital in San Francisco next week. According to a Woodland paper, he is in a horrible condition.

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HEAT—ITS ORIGIN.

A Correspondent With Some Odd Ideas—A Reply.

ES. RECORD-UNION. In your issue of July 29th you call the attention of the public to a new "philosophic teacher," and his theories. At the close of your remarks you say "something must have got out of order recently in this arrangement, for just now most men in the valleys of California are willing to swear that the sun is not further away than was Sheridan from Winchester."

From this statement, made in jest, I gather the fact that you have not rubbed the dust of a common fallacy from your "book of memory." You would have the people believe that heat comes from the sun. Such an idea is misleading. It is irrational, and has been proven absolutely false. The sun is not the source of our heat. There is no guidance to be found by which to prove that an atom of heat comes from the sun to the earth. Our astronomers do not know how far we find them agreeing on a theory that the sun is; they do not agree whether it is hot or cold. All the later writers are teaching that the sun is not a hot body. It makes no difference whether we are on a convex or concave surface, nor whether the sun is 20, 400, or 93,000,000 miles distant. It is an undisputed fact that heat reaches the earth from the sun.

All the astronomers who have presented us with calculations reach the conclusion that the higher atmosphere is absolutely cold. All observation and experience prove that the higher atmosphere is cold. In fact, at four miles high there is perpetual ice and snow. It is not sensible and rational to say that heat can come from the sun, millions of miles of absolute cold and still be hot. If we take a double convex lens of ice, and let the light of the sun pass through it at the focal point of the lens, paper will burn. No one void of crazy tradition would say that heat can go through ice and still be hot. It is not your readers much good to be enlightened on this point of the generation of heat.

Fire a leaden ball against a steel plate. The result of the collision generates heat. There is no heat in the lead, but after it strikes the steel plate it is hot. It is surely a rational notion that the heat was generated by the force of the shot, than to say it was in the ball as heat. So forces from the sun, such as electric, magnetic, gravitic, phonetic, etc., pour down in streams on the earth. As a result of the contact or stoppage of the down flow of these forces, heat is generated, and radiates upward. In fact, therefore, heat is generated on the surface of the earth and radiates upward.

The higher atmosphere is colder it gets. This is in obedience to all experience. The farther we get from the source of heat, the less heat we find. Well, if the idea in your editorial is true, the farther we get from the sun the hotter it gets. My position concerning the origin of surface heat is one that is enjoyed by all deep critical thinkers, while the surface thinker in and out of our schools clings to a tradition that is senseless because he will not think or because he is an intellectual coward.

As to the hollow globe theory, all critical investigators will find some "facts and figures" that will annihilate this theory. In conclusion, therefore, let me say it is not enough here at this season of the year, regardless of the distance to the sun, or the number of miles to Winchester, or our proximity to the "dies that are not quenched."

R. G. SPEAR.

Sacramento, July 30th.

(Mr. Spear is unfortunate in the isolation of his position. It is possible that Davy, and Rumford, and Liebig, and Melloni, DeCandolle, Bache, Houke, Leslie, Cauchy, Tyndall, Mayer, Watson, Pouillet, and a host of other investigators were all wrong and that Mr. Spear alone is right. As a postscript to the foregoing is a fiction and that the analysis of the sun's rays is a deceit. Of course heat is a product of living and animal organization, of friction, of slow combustion "forever going on within us," of compression, of motion, of repulsion, of chemical affinity, of the action of luminous bodies of the glowing center of the globe, and certainly of the sun, "that storehouse of radiant heat" as maintained by Helmholtz, Thompson and others, and demonstrated by the thermal measurements of Langley and others, and by the experiments of Zollner, Young, Peppier, Secchi and their compeers. It may compose our correspondent's mind and clear away the fog of misapprehension from his understanding relative to the coldness of media through which the heat of the sun passes by suggesting to him a simple experiment described by Peppier. If he will place a red-hot ball in the focus of a concave metallic speculum, there will be such a concentration of heat rays as to burn the paper, and the heat will be collected in the focus of another speculum, and cause the combustion of a bit of phosphorus. As if he blows the air from a pair of stonks blown across the rays of heat as they are being concentrated upon the paper, the heat will be dissipated and will disturb the rays of heat not more than from their course, no more, says Peppier, with the dry humor of the polytechnic schoolmaster, than the wind disturbs the beam darting through an aperture in a cloud on a stormy day. So that the heat of the sun is understood in its simple nature, and the air medium through which it courses.)

POLICE COURT.

Several Cases Considered, but No Convictions Made.

The few cases on the Police Court calendar yesterday were either continued or dismissed. That of John Toubey, the young man who struck a Chinaman with a rock, was set for August 6th.

Ah Tim, Joe Dock and Ah Young, charged with the murder of a Chinaman, their trials continued until today.

The charge against Joseph Williams, of disturbing the peace, was dismissed, as was the case of the defendant against Dodge, who was accused of maintaining a nuisance. Sanitary and Building Inspector St. George's charge with illegal voting, failed to appear, and a bench warrant was ordered to issue.

BERKMAN'S pills cure sick headache.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEBALL—CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

FRIDAY, August 1st.

SATURDAY, August 2d.

SACRAMENTO VS. OAKLAND.

Games called—Admission, 25 cents.

Central Street Railway Cars run direct to the grounds every five minutes.

St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, Cal.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL REOPEN FOR THE next scholastic term, Monday, 15th inst. The pupils and teachers of the academy will be present at the formation of the classes.

This Academy is situated in one of the most healthy sections of Solano county, and being on the banks of the Sacramento River, the cool, refreshing breezes from San Francisco bay, make the climate a most agreeable and healthful one. The thoroughly furnished classrooms, and have kind and obliging teachers, and a complete gymnasium, and a fine studio, exercise grounds, etc., together with the advanced course of learning and varied amusements, in which young ladies are so desirous to excel, have attracted students from far and near. From nearly every county in California, and even Nevada. Several of the former pupils are engaged in teaching, both in public and private schools. The academy being incorporated is entitled to confer academic honors, and the graduates receive diplomas, and fitting will be taught at the Academy to those who wish to become teachers. Besides the common English branches, Geography, History, Latin, French, Italian, and Vocal Music, Photograph Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, also Painting on Porcelain, are taught, in all of which the pupils show much proficiency.

Every advantage is given to the students, not only to enable them to pursue an academic course, but also to train them in the duties which will fit a young lady to take her place in the social as well as the domestic circle, and to be a source of comfort to her parents and an ornament to society.

The institution is sufficiently removed from the large cities to be a quiet, studious home for all those who desire such for their children.

There are two boats daily from San Francisco to Rio Vista, and the boats are comfortable and have kind and obliging crews.

A magnificent "Stars and Stripes" floats over the exercise grounds, and daily, as well as the entire institution, is decorated with flags, and the grounds are kept in the most perfect order.

For further information address to the principal, ST. GERTRUDE'S ACADEMY, Rio Vista, Cal. anti-1890

GLAZE FRUIT,

50 Cents per Pound.

PARAGON MIXED CANDY,

15 Cents per Pound.

We make the FINEST CANDIES and sell them more reasonable than any other place in the State. COME AND BE CONVINCED. AT

FISHER'S, 508 J St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ADAM WEISS, of 1438 STEINER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, proprietor of the only genuine and celebrated specific for the removal of superfluous hair from the face and ears, will be in this city for a few days only. Ladies wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will please call at 1108 Fourth Street, between K and L. Will call at residence if requested. j29-74

SACRAMENTO INSTITUTE.

Twelfth and K Sts., Sacramento.

A SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, A. conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890. For particulars apply to J. H. BROS. DIRECTOR.

HORSE SHOEING.

A. L. DESIRING FIRST-CLASS WORK, will be fully satisfied at the Pioneer shoeing shop of S. S. NIXON, at 1014 Broadway and seventh. S. S. NIXON, proprietor. j29-74

